



## SCORING AND ANALYZING A RUNNING RECORD

### Scoring

The information gathered while doing a running record is used to determine error, accuracy, and self-correction rates. Directions for calculating these rates are given below. The calculated rates, along with qualitative information and the student's comprehension of the text, are used to determine the student's reading level.

### Qualitative Analysis

The qualitative analysis is based on observations that you make during the running record. It involves observing how the student uses the meaning (M), structural (S), and visual (V) cues to help her/him read. It also involves paying attention to fluency, intonation, and phrasing. Think back to the prompts you offered and how the student responded. These observations help you form a picture of the student's reading development.

### The formulas below were used with the sample running record above

#### Error Rate

Error rate is expressed as a ratio and is calculated by using the following formula:

Total words / Total errors = Error rate

#### Example:

$99 / 8 = 12.38$ , or 12 rounded to nearest whole number

The ratio is expressed as 1:12.

This means that for each error made, the student read approximately 12 words correctly.

#### Accuracy Rate

Accuracy rate is expressed as a percentage. You can calculate the accuracy rate using the following formula:

(Total words read - Total errors) / Total words read x 100 = Accuracy rate

#### Example:

$(99 - 8) / 99 \times 100 = \text{Accuracy rate}$

$91/99 \times 100 = \text{Accuracy rate}$

$.919 \times 100 = 91.9\%$ , or 92% rounded to the nearest whole number

### Digital Running Records on Raz-Kids.com

With our [online running record](#) tool on Raz-Kids.com, you can:

Assign a Benchmark Book from Levels aa-G

Assign a Benchmark Passage from Levels aa-Z

Listen to students' recordings from reading aloud a book or passage.

Score all student recordings using an online running-record tool.

Listen to students' recordings of retellings.

Score retellings using an online rubric.

See quiz questions missed and a report on which comprehension skills to support or re-teach with each student.

Reward students' progress through awarding stars to spend in the RAZ Rocket.

Track your students' progress over time.

You can use accuracy rate to determine whether the text read is easy enough for independent reading, appropriate to use without frustration during reading instruction, or too difficult for the reader. The breakdown of these three categories is as follows:

#### Accuracy Rate Chart

<b>Independent</b>	Easy enough for independent reading	95% -100%
<b>Instructional</b>	Instructional level for use in leveled reading session	90% - 94%
<b>Frustrational</b>	Too difficult and will frustrate the reader	89% and below

#### Self-Correction Rate

Self-correction rate is expressed as a ratio and is calculated by using the following formula:

$(\text{Number of errors} + \text{Number of self corrections}) / \text{Number of self corrections} = \text{Self-correction rate}$

#### Example:

$(8 + 3) / 3 = \text{Self-correction rate}$

$11 / 3 = 3.666$ , or 4 rounded to the nearest whole number

The self-correction rate is expressed as 1:4. This means that the student corrects approximately 1 out of every 4 errors.

If a student is self-correcting at a rate of 1:4 or less, this indicates that she/he is self-monitoring her/his reading.